Washington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1855.

Regarding Christmas as sacred to social enjoyments and innocent mirth, we refrain from desecrating it by indulging in political discussions and party appeals.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday, the Senate, after being a short time in session, adjourned until Thursday.

The House rejected a resolution proposing the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote; made another ineffectual effort to choose a presiding officer, viva voce; and adjourned the same way as that of the sugar-cane; but until Wednesday.

CHRISTMAS.

That season, loved by the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the christian and the infidel, is at hand. Christmas! How many as sociations for the old, how many hopes for the young, are suspended upon it. To the first, the interval between Christmas and Christmas seems brief indeed; to the last it seems an age. The great epoch from which the young compute is Christmas day, that day so hung round with pleasant superstitions, so radiant with hopes, so softened with tendernesses. That heart must indeed be cold and hard that does not feel moved and warmed by merry and genial old Christmas. It brings about the reunion of scattered families: it brings holiday. it brings mirth and joyousness. The Christmas bowl, the Christmas dinner, and the Christmas fire, are by no means so fabulous as the much idolized and venerable Christmas 1927 pounds of sugar per acre. But the differ-Saint who is supposed, mysteriously, to furnish expectant children with the gifts appropriate to the occasion. Throughout all Christendom there is at this moment a great stir among the a food-plant, that the Holcus saccharatus must children. A huge number of toys will be be accepted. Instead of standing up as a bought and broken, millions of cakes and can- rival to beet, it will become a substitute, or dies will be eaten, and all diversities of games played, much to the annoyance of scolding old blight. ladies and peevish old gentlemen.

But the season of Christmas has grave, as well as merry aspects. It brings a pause in the diversified business of life. True, there are some branches of industry and enterprise that have to be carried on, as usual, and those engaged in them are denied the recreations that fall to the lot of most of us. The railroads and the steamboats and those connected with them will have no rest; the market people, the venders of nick-nacks and gew-gaws, and people engaged in various other pursuits, will be kept as busy as they are on ordinary occa- by a yield of four tons an acre of material for

We could wish that there was one day in every year when all mankind might enjoy immunity from death, sickness, and sorrowwhen every hearthstone might present a picture of happiness and every heart might be free sportsmen and officers use it largely, under the from care. But the wisdom of our Maker has ordained it otherwise. Death, sickness, and sorrow distinguish not between days or seasons. They invade us at all times and at all seasons. They enter alike the rich man's palace and the poor man's hut. Gold cannot bribe, nor can squalid poverty repel them. Many a house all swept and garnished for the into rum, a valuable dye. The leaves and re-Christmas, is now tenanted by the dead. fuse cane are excellent food for cattle.—(See Many a heart that beat with joyous anticipa- Patent Office Agricultural Report, 1854, page tions, now realizes a grief too deep for utter- 219.)

Then, again, there are multitudes of the poor who have neither a meal to eat nor a fire to warm them. Christmas, instead of being a of England are exhibited by the returns of day of feasting, is a day of fasting to them. Parliament as follows: But it is far more pleasant to contemplate the bright aspects of this jocund season which opens upon all Christendom to-day. The spacious halls of the rich and the humble cottages of the lowly will present to-day scenes of mirth and jollity. The old will tell chosen tales of the past, and the young will revel in the happinesses of the present. The rich man will sip his cob webbed wine, the poor man his humble but no less exhilirating drink. In the country, the great Christmass logs will be heaped in profusion on the capacious fire place, whole Episcopacy of England. the big bowl of egg-nogg will stand on the side-board, the table will groan under the weight of fattened fowls and juicy meats, and the tales of the old and the games and dances of the young will be told and played in honor of old Christmas-merry old Christmas.

No picture could be more pleasant to contemplate than that which will this day be presented in the Southern States. Every slave will enjoy a holiday, and every slave will have of success. An anecdote, the authenticity of which I can vouch for, will show you how dehis Christmas dinner. The humble cabbin will blaze with light, and resound with merry ous a matter should be left to chance. voices. The banjo will give out its enlivening great fear was lest, in so vast a building the notes, and the flat-foot of the happy negro will keep time to the simple but inspiring music. Could the misguided abolitionist glance, this day, over the happy scenes that the Southern plantations will present, he would feel, and own that Southern benevolence has taken the should hear him distinctly. He consulted sevesting out of slavery, and that the bondman is ral men of art on this point, who advised a rehappier than the freed man. He would feel currence to the system of the ancients, and and own that the poor of the North are far suggested the placing of what are called vessels more the objects of commisseration than the langles of sound in the building itself. This sleek well fed, well clad slaves of the South.

If personal antagonisms could be eradicated. if political aspirations could be softened, if the poor could forget their jealousies towards between one and two o'clock in the morning, he the poor could lorget their jessous the rich, and if the rich would out of their arrived to make a trial in his own person. Acceptable of the poor, companied by five or six of his suite, and have happy indeed would be this jocund, yet solemn season.

To our readers, one and all, we wish a happy Christmas

Annuities of the Royal Family. Annuities of the Royal Family. The following were among the annuities paid out of the consolidated fund in the year ending 31st the Trustees of His Royal Highness Leopold Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, £6,000; His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Mecklenburg Streltz, £3,000; His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; Her cess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, £1,788 4s 4d.

SORGUM SUGAR-CANE PROM CHINA. We would call attention to the following extract from Chambers' Edinburg Journal, as it embraces peculiar facts in relation to the valuable plant recently introduced into this country from China. A large quantity of the seed was grown last summer at the National Botanic Garden in this city, which is now being distributed by the attentive gentleman in charge there to members of Congress and others, who

"We turn now to the new drink. This it i proposed to produce in a circuitous way from a Chinese plant, known to botanists as the Holeus saccharatus, which was introduced into France a few years ago, and into England last ontaining 181 per cent. of saccharine matter, being a higher proportion than in the case of beet. The sugar is obtained from the juice in it appears that sometimes as much as a third of the total amount of sugar in the juice is not crystallisable, so that under certain circum stances the saccharine matter of the plant can-not be rendered wholly available in the sugarmanufactory. In fact, it is expected that in the actual produce of marketable sugar, the holcus can compete with beet only in the 44th

will disseminate it in all parts of the United

and lower degrees of latitude.
"How, then, is this plant to be made available as a British crop? It appears that, while the saccharine juice produced in cold countries is incapable of profitable conversion into sugar, it is, on the other hand, precisely in the most favorable condition for the distiller. To the difficulty of crystallisation is attributed the facility with which the juice enters into fermentation, and the large amount of alcohol it affords compared with the quantity of sugar directly indicated by the saccharometer. Vilmorin, who has carefully examined the capabilities of this crop, believing that it would be most advantageously cultivated for its alco-holic products, obtained results indicating a slightly higher production of sugar than beet, which, from 40,147 pounds of roots, yields ence in alcohol is more important, beet yield-ing 120 gallons only, while holcus gives 182 gallons-a difference of 60 gallons on the acre; and it is as a drink plant, therefore, and not as rather a supplement, to the vine, which has of late years been so severely threatened with

"In France, the capabilities of the plan have been demonstrated. M. de Beauregard having fermented, by means of the refuse of grapes, a quantity of the juice of the holcus in his wine-vats, obtained an alcohol of excellent flavor, which he sent to the market at Marseille where it realised the same price as the ordinar alcohols there exposed. Of all substitutes for the vine that have hitherto been tried, Dr. Turrell believes the holcus to be the best, producng an alcohol altogether superior to every

other.
"But the holcus has nobler aspirations, and is likely to minister substantially to our intellectual wants. It responds to the cry for rags, paper making, after the juice has been extracted. Nor is this all. A writer in the Gardeners' Chronicle says: 'Attention has been drawn to a novelty of the year, in the shape of a tall reedy grass, called Holcus saccharatus, of whose economical virtue I find that great exname of journee, in preference to the coarse grass or hay obtainable there, in feeding their hunters and chargers, which thrive well upon it; so much so, indeed, that when sent to the coast for racing purposes, a supply of it invariably accompanies them.

Besides sugar, this plant gives abundance of alcohol, a species of cider, molasses convertible

Salaries of English Bishop The Salaries of the Archbishops and Bishops

ũ	Archbishop of Canterbury, £27,000, or \$185,000	
9	" of York, 10,000, or 50,000	
ŋ	Bishop of Durham, 17,080, or 85,000	
3	" of London 14,000, or 70,000	
	" of Winchester, 14,000, or 70,000	
	" of Ely,	
f	Nine others on an average. 5,000, or 25,000	
	The rest on an average, 3,000, or 15,000	
١	For a year and a half past there has been no	1
Ç,	vacancy on the Episcopal bench, but in the next	
ä	year and a half there will probably be five	
ij	To and a man there will probably be five	
	vacancies. If one man should be the chief	
	adviser of the Crown for the next eighteen	
3	months, on him will probably devolve the re-	
	sponsibility of selecting almost one-fifth of the	
1	-pountainy or selecting atmost one-nith of the	

Rehearsal of the French Emperor's

The Paris correspondent of the Mancheste Guardian relates the following anecdote:

It is certain that Louis Napoleon calculated admirably the effects of his speech, knew that they ought to be considerable, and was resolved on his own part to leave nothing undone which should assure to his speech its fullest measures termined he was that nothing in so very serisound of the human voice should be altogethe lost; and it was predicted that even the enormous mass of instruments and chorusses would have a very small radiance of sound. The Emperor was seriously pre-occupied by this, for he knew he was going to speak to all was done, and those learned in the acoustic science were of opinion that everything was in The Emperor, however, was not yet ing appointed a commissary of the Crystal Palace to meet him, he entered the gigantic nave of the Industrie, and posting his followers in different parts of the building, he delivered in a loud voice his speech from the throne. The resonance was immense; each hearer in succession assured him of this, and he quietly replied: "Now, then, I am sure of my intona You may remember that on the 15th the subject of universal astonishment was the loudness and sonorousness of the Emperor's March 1855 Her Royal Highness the Princess voice, which is naturally neither loud nor son-Mary, (now Duchers of Gloucester,) £16,000; orous. The remark of every man one met was, "what stentorian tones!" "How did he man George, Prince of Saxe Coburg, (now King of &c. I tell you this, because, as I said, I can the Belgians,) £50,000; Her Royal Highness answer for its absolute truth, and because it the Duchess of Kent, £30,000; Her Royal shows the extreme importance Louis Napoleon attached to the success of his speech.

Coburg and Gotha, £30,000; Her Royal falo (N. Y.) Courier is informed by a gentleman from Chippewa, Canada, that two persons belonging to that village went over the Falls on Friday last. They were out on the river Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cam-bridge, £3,000; His Serene Highness the Prin-fowling, and, in pursuit of game ventured too far into the current, and were consequently carried over the cataract.

Congressional.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

PIRST SESSION.

Saturday, December 22, 1855.

House of Representatives. Mr. BENNETT, of Mississippi, defended the datiorm of the Democratic caucus, and stated his bjections to Mr. Banks and Mr. Fuller, inci-

dentally condemning the parties whom they represent, and advocating Mr. RICHARDSON'S peculiar fitness for the Speakership.

After further debate, a resolution offered, by Mr. STANTON, for electing a Speaker by a plurality vote, was taken up, and rejected by a vote of 114 to 107.

Mr. SAPP offered a resolution, that after to-day the House shall meet at 10 o'clock in the morning till the election of a Speaker be effected. Rejected

by a vote of two majority.

Mr. PERRY said that the House had decided. to-day that it will not elect a Speaker by a plurality Therefore they were brought back to the former ground of voting on the majority principle. He offered a resolution, that from to day no debate be in order till a Speaker be elected. He thought if

this was adopted it would result in a speedy or-ganization of the House.

Mr. KEITT offered an amendment, that after to-day all balloting for Speaker be suspended till the 3d of January, and assigned as a reason for his motion that a majority of the Senate had left the city, and therefore it is impossible to organize so as to receive the President's message till that

Mr. BOCOCK suggested that, acting under or dinary parliamentary law, a majority might re-scind the resolution and proceed to ballot, and un-

due advantage might be taken.

Mr. KEITT replied that he would repose on the good faith of members, and a breach of it would be base and infamous.

Mr. SHERMAN maintained that the first busi

ness in order was the election of a Speaker, and House could not postpone that duty.

The House refused by a vote of ten majority lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. KEITT'S amendment was then rejected, and the consideration of Mr. Perry's resolution postponed till Monday.

And then the House adjourned.

Senate-Monday, December 24, 1855. Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, from the State eorgia, appeared in his seat this morning

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS. &c. Mr. HAMLIN presented a petition of inhabi-tants of Penobscot county, Maine, praying the establishment of a mail route from Mattawaum-keag to Nicketon in that State; which was refer-red to the Committee on the Post Office and Post

Mr. H. also asked that the petition of sundry merchants and citizens of Georgetown, D. C., presented during the last Congress, praying for the purchase of Forrest Hall for a post office and stom house, might be withdrawn from the files the Senate and referred to the Committee on mmerce; which was agreed to.
Mr. SLIDELL presented the memorial

ezanio Wallace, praying the confirmation of his itle to a tract of land; which was referred to the committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. WADE asked leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate the papers in relation to the claim of Jonas P. Levy, with a view of having them presented to the Court of Claims; which

F. Niles, the daughter and only surviving child of the late Captain Robert Niles, of Norwich, Connecticut, praying compensation for the services of her father during the war of the revolution. Mr. F. briefly stated the contents of the petition, and recommended it to the favorable considera-tion of the Committee on Revolutionary Clarms

to whom it was referred.

Mr. DODGE presented the petition of the register and receiver of the land office at Men Wisconsin, praying additional compensation; which was referred to the Committee on Public

Lands.
Mr. JONES of Iowa prosented several petitio from citizens of the State of Iowa, praying the establishment of post routes it that State; which were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

PRIVATE CLAIMS. Mr. FITZPATRICK submitted the following

Resolved, That such of the private claims as were embraced in Senate bill No. 43 of the last Congress, and which the claimants may choose to prosecute before the court of claims, be and the same are hereby referred to said Court.

Mr. F. explained that the bill alluded to in the

resolution was the "bill to authorise the payment of certain claims for depredations and spoliations during the hostilities with the Creek and Seminole Indians in 1836 and 1837," which provides for the payment of something like a thousand claims to stizens of the State of Georgia and Alabama. Some of these claims were of such a nature that they did not come under the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, while others did; and many of them might be of a mixed character. So the claimants were anxious to prosecute their cases before the Court of Claims, while others did not desire to adopt that course. The object of the resolution was to leave it optional with the claimants to prosecute their claims either before Con gress or before the Court of Claims, as they migh

prefer.
Mr. FESSENDEN inquired whether the rese lution adopted the other day did not cover th

claims.
Mr. FITZPATRICK replied that it did not. Mr. FESSENDEN thought the resolution had better lie over for consideration; and it was laid over accordingly, under the rule.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until Thurs-

House of Representatives.

Mr. LEITER said that as he had received two votes, for some days, during the voting for a Speaker, it was proper for him to remark that he had never been, nor would he be, a candidate for that office. He made this explanation, lest it might be supposed there was something wrong on his part. He had voted for Mr. Banks as consistently and resultant sistently and regularly as any man on that side of

Mr. STEWART explained his position, which he said, was somewhat peculiar. He had com-here under no special or distinct organizationnot as a party man, nor as a supporter of the Administration, but to discharge his duty to his country as a representative of the people. He assigned his reasons for voting for Mr. RIGHARDSON, from the beginning; and incidently alluded to the fact that the position of that gentleman, as well as the position of Mr. FULLER, had been fully explained; but that Mr. BANKS's had not. He wished to know whether the last-named member did not say, in a speech delivered in Maine, that he would "let the Union slide?" The gentleman should

put himself right on this question.

Mr. BANKS desired only one word in reply He had never expressed an indifferent feeling to the Union. In the speech alluded to, he expressed the sentiment of almost every man at the North; that there might be such a state of things existing when good men would become disaffected toward the Union of the States. He had reference to future contingencies—such as the prostration of the powers of this government to the support of a single institution. He was for the union of the States as it is, and would ever meet its enemies on a fair field. He was for it as the guarantor of the rights of the States, and the main prop of the liberty of the people, and, in the language of Washington, it should stand on the record of history "crowned with immortal

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, was not satisfied with he answer. Mr. BANKS remarked he had said all he de

Mr. GROW said, in reply to Mr. Smith, that years, has heard a declaration repeated by some of those who were now voting for Mr. Richardson, namely: that they were ready to dissolve the Union and let it slide, in a certain contingency. He said that he and his friends would not take the construction of the Constitution as had been tendered by certain (Southern) gentlemen, but as set forth by the fathers of the republic and contemporaneous reports for the last sixty years.

Mr. RUST said that the only legitimate business before the House was the election of a Speaker; and had believed from the beginning that all delate was out of order.

that all debate was out of order. The question was then taken on the prope ion, submitted on Saturday, that there shall be no bebate until a Speaker shall have been elected nd it was laid upon the table—ayes 96, noes 75.
Mr. STEWART offered a series of resolutions

a Speaker should be elected.

Mr. COLFAX offered a substitute—that this House earnestly disapproves of any attempt, open

or covert, for the annexation of Cuba, and approves of the restoration of that part of Oregon which was surrendered by the Polk administra-tion. [Laughter] He said that if the gentlemen

from Maryland would accept the substitute, he should vote with him.

Mr. BOCOCK rose to a point of order, calling attention to the fact, that, by the law, a Speaker must be elected and the members sworn in, before there can be any other business transacted.

Mr. BOYCE asked certain questions of Mr. Raysy relative tasks leaves the description.

Mr BANKS replied, that the gentleman (Mr RICHARDSON) for whom the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Boyce) had been voting, declined giving any answer to questions propounded to him. [Laughter and cries of "Good."] Mr. FLORENCE, with a view of enabling gen-

tlemen to celebrate Christmas in a becoming man-ner, suggested that when the House adjourn it adjourn until Thursday next. But no vote was taken thereon.

Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina, replied to

Messrs. Banks and Grow, declaring that in the reverse contingercy alluded to by them, hc was willing to "let the Union slide." He wanted those gentlemen to make the issue here, conceiving his was the appropriate place for it.

The House then voted for a Speaker, with the

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts 101 Pennington Campbell, of Ohio..... Foster. S. S. Marshall....

for the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote but it was laid on the table—yeas 116, nays 101.

Mr. ORR moved that when the House adjourn to meet on Thursday.

Mr. GIDDINGS said the House had no power

Mr. Gibineds said the House had no power to do so. A majority might come in to-morrow, and, reicinding such an order, elect a Speaker.

Mr. ORR. If a Speaker should be elected under such circumstances, he would find "Jordan a hard road to travel." [Laughter."]

Mr. ORR'S motion was disagreed to; and Wednesday substituted, by a vote of—yeas 117, nays 95.

So the House adjourned to the last named day

Supreme Court of the United States. Monday, December 24, 1855

James R. Doolittle, esq., of Wisconsin, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this No. 25. The United States, use of James

Mackey, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Richard S. Coxe. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Bradley for the defendant in error. and concluded by Mr. Chilton for the plaintiffs No. 26. Richard R. Sessions et al., appellant

vs. John M. Sintard. This cause was argued by Hon. J. J. Crittenden for the appellee, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Pike for the appellants. Louis Curtis et al., plaintiffs i

error, vs. Therese Petitpasin, wife of Victor Feste et al. This cause was argued by Hon. Miles Taylor for the plaintiffs in error, and by Hon, J. P. Benjamin for the defendants

Adjourned until Wednesday, 11 o'clock.

There are now laid up in winter quar-ters at Chicago two hundred and eighteen steamers and sail craft, representing carrying room for sixty thousand tons. These ships and steamers all leave with full loads for Eastern ports in the spring.

THE FIRST SHAD .- A correspondent of the Savannah Morning News announces that the first shad of the season was caught by Charles E. Smith, in the Savannah river, on the 7th, in a pike net, and was sold for \$45, and served up in South Carolina.

DIED.

In this city, at 9 o'clock last night, JOHN BRUCE, esq., of Lewis county, Kentucky.

RAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY.

LOR LEASE OR RENT .-- The subscrihannock Academy, which he wishes to dispose of for the next four years. There has been a school at the place for forty years It is situated seventeen miles below Fredericksburg, immediately on the road between that place and Port Royal. The locality can be surpassed by none for beauty or healthfulness, is supplied with all necessary buildings, which are in good repair and will accommodate seventy borders.

Teachers wishing to keep a boarding school, will do well by calling to see the place before

upon the altar of patriotism.

To secure the united action of the whole pargaining elsewhere. should be well known by his public acts to the Address the subscriber at Port Royal, Caroline Nov. 27— THOMAS R. THORNTON. it existed, when the complicated and rapidly

NEW BOOKS,—The Heiress of Haughton. or the Mother's Secret. a novel, by the au-thor of "Emily Wyndham," "Ravenscliff," &c.

Price 37½ cents.

WAIKNA, or Adventures on the Mosquito
Shore, by Samuel A. Bard, with sixty illustrations. Price \$1 55.
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N. B. Country Merchants are requested give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. ID Also, Agent for the FARMERS' AND MECHANIC of Philadelphia, for the ports and towns of Alex-andria, Va., and Georgetown, D. C. Oct 20—1y

STRAW HATS.—We have now opened our Spring supply of Straw Goods, and are prepared to show a full assortment. All our goods being bought for cash, we are prepared to ell at the lowest prices. STEVENS'S May 3—3:if Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

DRAYER BOOKS AND BIBLES. Just received a very large assortment of Prayer Books and Bibles, in all kind of bindings; the best assortment, perhaps, to be found in the Also, a large assortment of English Books in History, Poetry, &c., and the best American ediions on the same subjects. R. FARNHAM.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
W. H. STANFORD, Merchant Tailor, No.
458 Pennsylvania avenue, four doors west of Third street, has returned from New York, and is now eceiving his new and elegant stock of Go adapted to fall and winter wear, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and the public. Returning his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, he would assure all that all diligence and care will be taken to fill all orders in his usual elegant style of fit and finish, at the shortest notice and at the

owest possible prices.

Also, a beautiful stock of Furnishing Goods.

Sep 29-2w3wif

ADDRESS ISSUED BY THE DALLAS and State Constitution, were, at that time, and virtues of social life he is above to OF THE UNION. To the Democratic Electors of the United

We are on the eve of another Pres

entire strength in such an effort as the

crisis demands.

The undersigned are a Committee, appointe

by Democratic citizens of Philadelphia, to address you in their behalf, upon this important

subject. No considerate person will regard the action as precipitate. The choice of a

the action as precipitate. The choice of a Chief Magistrate—at all times an occasion of deep-felt interest—in the present posture of the

nation is a vital concern. The Whig party,

hitherto our only formidable opponent, is dis

from them in others, have impaired our strength

-our defeat will be the inauguration of prin-ciples at variance alike with the Constitution,

means suited to recruit our strength and con-

solidate it upon the platform of the Constitu-

ion—the only basis upon which the patriotism

The approaching Presidential contest will be

minently a struggle for the principles of the

oo fresh upon the public mind to require speci

cation. They trench on the Constitution and

its compromises—rather, should we say, upon the Constitution; for the compromises of the

that instrument and enter into the national

compact as terms of confederacy. The Consti-tution is the Union! Without it, the States are

what the Revolution made them-independent

any of its fundamental principles to the pre-judice of the rights of individual States, is to

violate faith, impair the compact consented to, and so far dissolve the obligation upon which

the confederacy reposes.

The Democratic party is, as it ever has been, the party of the Constitution. The patriotic

ense of the country has sustained and defini

ively settled, in points once strongly contested

the construction that party has put upon this

instrument, and the administrative measures they have adopted to secure the benefits of it

equally to all parts of the country. No essen

ial modification of its provisions enlarging the

power of the general government can ever be adopted; nor, if it could be, is it easy to con-

ceive that, under any other arrangement of

distribution of powers, the growth and pros

Our first duty, then, as citizens and patriots

s to rally under the banner of the Constitution,

lesigned to perpetuate. For this purpose, we

need a fit representative of our principles, under whose leadership impending dangers may be

Among the prominent statesmen of the country, there are doubtless many possessing

he qualities requisite for successful statesman

ship, whose fidelity to the Constitution is well

known. A selection from these would seem

easy, but experience has shown that our em-

ment men are not all equally available, eithe

sectional interests naturally exist, and these, if

meontrolled by higher considerations, it is to

A divided or diminished vote will probably devolve the election of a President upon the

House of Representatives in Congress. It may

result in the election of an opponent, and the

consequent evils of a sectional or irresolute

administration. Let our preferences, then, be expressed with submission to the will of the

greater number, without factious pertinacity or

the disparagement of any, whose pretensions are thought worthy of serious consideration by

any section of the party. Let our representatives

not fragmentary parts of it, and firmly resolve to sacrifice all differences of minor moment

party, it is indispensable that our candidate

whole country. The time has gone by, if ever

sugmenting interests of our wide spread con-

federacy can safely be entrusted to unskilful or

untried hands. There is nothing in our ex-

perience of the past which will justify a depar-

ture, in the present juncture, from the rules o

common prudence. The unexampled growth and

prosperity of the nation has already excited the

ealousy of foreign nations, and given rise to a

counteract it, we need firmness, caution and

wise statesmanship. These, however, though

indispensable, are not enough. Our national

strength lies in our Union. United as one people, under skilful guidance, the combined

power of Western Europe cannot permanently interrupt or even materially retard our progress.

Hence our domestic relations are of the first importance. Out of these, as experience shows,

spring continually questions of the greatest deli-

cacy, requiring the same qualities in larger meas-

ure, as well as comprehensive and correct views

of the Constitution. We repeat, then, our can-

didate must be a national man of large experi-

ence in public affairs, free from sectional obliquities, and known to be such to the whole

In George Mifflin Dallas, of Bennsylvania.

the country has a statesman eminently gifted,

In presenting him to the Democracy of the

try has already enrolled his name with those of her most favored sons. His public acts

enter into the history of the nation, the bene-

fits of which are now widely felt. To expatiate

office of President, is quite unnecessary. We

may be indulged, however, in a brief notice of

his private and public career. It will serve

the purpose, if no other, of correcting the mis-

epresentations of our opponents.

tate Constitutions.

as we conceive, with the qualities required at

country by his public acts.

the pressent crisis.

Convention truly represent the whole party,

be feared may frustrate the common good.

and invite the co-operation of all who appreciate the benefits that instrument wa

perity of the country would be promoted.

The disturbing questions are

of the country can be united.

topics of absorbing interest. The leading polielection. Sharing, as we all do, in the solici-tudes of the occasion, we cannot be insensible

the importance of timely measures to secure nanimity of purpose and concert of action, in a matter fraught with good or evil to our common country. Our views may differ-but we have a common end. Let us by a candid in terchange of sentiment, reconcile conflicting purposes, so far as they exist, and concentrate

In 1812, soon after the declaration of war by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain, Mr. Dallas joined a company of volunteers with a view to military duty, from which he was recalled for another patriotic employment. Albert Gallatin was about to proployment. Albert Gallatin was about to proployment. Providence, our only ark of safety. ceed to Russia, upon the mission which terminated in the treaty of Ghent, and having selected Mr. Dallas as his private secretary, his military engagements were dissolved, and a few days afterwards he left the United States. From St. Petersburg he was despatched by Mr. Gallatin and J. Q. Adams, the Minister of the United States, the reduction of the tariff in 1846, the war with Mexico, the portentous encroachments of Abolitionism, the prefix adjustment. solved. A new party, with new principles and new aims, has taken its place. Divisions in our ranks in some of the States, and diversions United States at that Court, to London, on a ments of Abolitionism, the pacific adjustment business connected with the mission, which accomplished, he repaired to Ghent. During a residence of several months, at the place last mentioned, Mr. Dallas was in daily and intiand the policy under which the nation has hitherto prospered. In this condition, and with mate intercourse with the distinguished states-men by whom the negotiations were conducted; an opportunity of which he made the best adthese prospects, it is the dictate of patriotism an opportunity of which he made the best ad-to consider carefully and employ promptly all vantage. On his return to the United States, he was appointed Remitter of the Treasury, an office which he held about a year and a half, when he resigned it and returned to Philadel-

His first appearance in the arena of party politics, was on the 4th of July, 1815, within a twelve month after his return from Ghent. On this occasion, by invitation of the Democratic party of Philadelphia, he delivered an Oration, in which he reviewed the grounds of controversy between the United States and Great Constitution, so called, are an integral part of Britain. In this effort, it was easy to perceive the effects of his political training. Regarding this occasion as the commencement of his career as a politician, his progress hitherto has been correctly described as an exemplification sovereignties. To alter, expunge or pervert or illustration of the great principles of government, settled upon as early as 1801, and thenceforward adopted as the political faith of the

Democratic party.

Four years afterwards, (in 1819,) when the principle of the Missouri Compromise was first proposed and began to be earnestly discussed throughout the country, Mr. Dallas formed and expressed a decided opinion against the consti tionality of that expedient; to which opinion he has ever since steadily adhered. As late as 1847, while Vice President of the United States, in a speech of considerable length, publicly de-livered at Pittsburg, he reiterated and emphatically enforced the same opinion, declaring his firm conviction that Congress had no rightful power to intermeddle in that matter.

Passing, as we must in this address, all matters of minor moment, we come down to the year 1824, near the close of Mr. Monroe's adninistration. At that time Mr. Dallas took a conspicuous part is promoting the election of General Jackson. Although he greatly admired the statesmanship and abilities of Mr.Calhoun, who had been nominated in several of the States for the office of President, yet, with a view to unite the whole Democratic party, he yielded his preference for the distinguished Carolinian, and with that gentleman's knowledge and consent, at a public meeting held in Philadelphia, withdrew his name for that office, and proposed him as the candidate of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, for the office of Vice President. This movement was seconded with great enthusiasm throughout the country. Mr. Calhoun was elected to the office of Vice before the Conventions of the people, or in a popular canvass. Residing in different parts of President, but General Jackson failed at that he country, local preferences, arising from time, of an election by the people:

In the succeeding Presidential election, Mr.

Dallas again took a prominent and decided part in the support of the same distinguished man. His exertions at that time contributed largely to the success of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and indeed throughout the

In 1831, Mr. Dallas appeared in the Senate of the United States as a representative of Pennsylvania. He participated largely and with marked ability in debate, always faithfully obeying the instructions of the State he represented, whenever given.

In 1837, Mr. Dallas was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St. Petersburg—a mission which he fulfilled with a watchful regard to the interests and dignity of the country. He was recalled in 1839, at his own request,

In 1844 he was nominated by the Demoeratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States, and in December of that year was elected to that high station. Thus was he introduced, a second time, to the Senate of the United States, but in new relations and with new functions, According to the conception of the framers of the Constitution, the Vice President belongs exclusively to the Executive branch of the Government. present in the Senate as the representative of all the States; not, however, to participate in the debates of that body, nor even in its acts, except in the single emergency of a tie vote. nor then, as a Senator representing a single member of the confederacy, but to cast the vote of the nation.

Of the ability of Mr. Dallas as a presidir

officer, it is sufficient to say, that among the many distinguished Presidents of that august assembly of statesmen, none has ever enjoyed in a larger measure, the respect and confidence of its members, nor imparted greater dignity to their deliberations by his presence and official decorum.

enacted into a law by his vote-a measure, the beneficial effects of which have been and at this moment are felt at every fireside in the na In casting it, be illustrated a controlling principle of his political life-obedience to the will of his constituents—under circumstances which unequivocally tested his patriotic attachment to the Constitution, and the moral firmness of his character. It is not extravagant to say that never,

Union, we are not conscious of the influence of local prepossession. Certainly it is not our purpose unduly to magnify his merits; least of any other period, in the political history of the nation, have so important, so diversified, so comprehensive and complicated interests been all to disparage the pretensions of any of his distinguished cotemporaries. Although born poised upon a single vote. It established a system of revenue, more productive to the National Treasury, less burthensome to the people than any law previously enacted; a sysand reared in our midst, the voice of the countem admitting all just discrimination, and bearing equally and as lightly as possibly on every branch of industry in all parts of the country. This change, in one of our fundamental laws, upon the political principles of a citizen so well known, or upon his qualifications for the by bringing the policy of the general govern-ment into closer harmony with the spirit of the Constitution, has contributed largely to give solidity and strength to the Union.

It would be easy to add to this sketch of the public life of Mr. Dallas. The materials are abundant and instructive. Always a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, he has never, at any period, had political fellowship or sympathy with any other party. Always an open advocate of the equal civil and religious liberty of all citizens, without distinction he has uniformily discountenanced and opposed by his example and influence—in his public speeches and published writings—all schemes and organizations designed or suited to subvet or in any measure to impair them. But George Mifflin Dallas was born in the city Philadelphia, on the 10th of July; 1792, during the administration of Thomas Mifflin, the first Governor of Pennsylvania under the (State) Constitution of 1790. His father, Alexander James Dallas, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was at that time the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an appointment which suffi-ciently attests the value of his political services during the trying times which immediatevert or in any measure to impair them. But we fear we have already overstepped the proper limits of an address. We therefore only add The early education of Mr. Dallas was conthat in private life he is affable, easy of access ducted, for the most part, under the eye of his father, in the city of Philidelphia and its neighand courteous in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens. Few men, so highly distinguished by Frederick Demion Maurice, M. A., chaplain of hood, with whom he resided, during his minority. No part of the political history of the country is more replete with stirring events, than the administration of Thomas Jefferson office have assumed with better grace or than the administration of Thomas Jefferson more readily the pressuming deportment of and James Madison. The great principles of free government, as embodied in the Federal

proach.
On the whole then, we submit to your can

topics of absorbing interest. The leading politicians of that period were men of uncommon power and large experience, conscious of their right to be heard on all questions touching the liberties of the country, and resolute in maintaining it.

The connection of the father of Mr. Dallas with the founders of the Democratic party, gained for the son an easy access, though yet youthful, to the circle of their influence, whence he gained impressions, which soon

gained for the son an easy access, though yet youthful, to the circle of their influence, whence he gained impressions, which soon ripened into the principles which have ever since controlled his public conduct.

In 1812, soon after the declaration of war by the Congress of the United States against

and the Constitution.
4. Because his abilities to discharge the duties of that high office have been sufficiently tested by diversified public service, in emergencies of great difficulty and responsibility.

5. Because his integrity in all the relations of private and public life is above reproach or

6. Because his large experience in public affairs has given him a comprehensive and minute knowledge of the science of government and of our constitutional system, and also a practical acquaintance with the administra-tive details of government, without which, theoretical views, however enlarged or pro-found, may fail in application.
7. Because his intimate acquaintance with

the distinguished men of the nation, and the high consideration in which he is held by them, will enable him, in the administration of the government, to invoke the assistance of such as enjoy, in the largest measure, the confidence of the Republic.

In thus presenting to you the candidate of our choice, we feel that we have performed a patriotic duty. We confess, nevertheless, that, as Pennsylvanians, we should deem our State honored by your concurrence.

In giving expression to our opinions, we do not nadervalue any of the aspirants to that high office.

We have intended to present Mr. Dallas to you simply as their equal in all respects, and uch we believe him to be; yet to be preferred, because, in our opinion, he possesses more fully than any other the confidence of every section of the country. With us this is the controlling consideration, for, without thorough, heartfel union among ourselves, and concentrated, vigorous action, the foes of the Constitution, it is to be feared, will triumph, and this glorious, happy, prosperous Union of States will soon be numbered with the things that have passed away.

JOEL JONES, J. F. JOHNSTON, GEORGE W. CHILDS, R. K. SCOTT. THOS. J. MILES. DANIEL K. MILLER.

the sick headache, which has been recently offered to the public, is attracting great attention, not only ov reason of the very satisfactory testimonials to who have been benefited by it, but also because there are so great a number of people who are af-flicted with the distressing complaint, for which no medicine has before been made public. Dr. Eastman, who discovered the efficacy of his "rem-Eastman, who discovered the efficacy of his "remedy," is a physician in this city, in high standing, with a large practice. He is a physician in whom great confidence is placed; and we do not wonder that his remedy for a very common disease, which has been so long needed, has attracted the attention of all sufferers from headache who have heard of it. From our own knowledge of Dr. Eastman's char icine deserves the favor it receives, and that it will prove to be a great benefit to all who may give it a trial—Lynn News, December 23, 1853.

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